"Better SACRIFICE"

(The Superior Sacrifice of Jesus Christ)
Hebrews 10:1-18
4-3-2026

Introduction: v.1-4

**** All of the lambs, bulls & goats sacrificed in the Old Testament could not accomplish what Christ's sacrifice did!***

I. With a BETTER SACRIFICE,
Jesus has <u>satisfied</u> God's <u>righteousness</u> (v.5-9)
(Christ's finished sacrifice provides <u>divine satisfaction</u>)

II. With a BETTER SACRIFICE,
Jesus has <u>provided</u> for our <u>holiness</u> (v.10)
(Christ's finished sacrifice provides <u>complete sanctification</u>)

III. With a BETTER SACRIFICE,
Jesus has <u>secured</u> our <u>future</u> (v.11-14)
(Christ's finished sacrifice provides <u>absolute eternal security</u>)

IV. With a BETTER SACRIFICE,
Jesus has <u>changed</u> our <u>heart & mind</u> (v.15-16)
(Christ's finished sacrifice provides <u>inner transformation</u>)

V. With a BETTER SACRIFICE,
Jesus has <u>forgotten</u> our <u>sin</u> (v.17-18)
(Christ's finished sacrifice provides <u>permanent forgiveness</u>)

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V. 1

"Shadow" - the same word Paul used in Colossians 2:17 -- *"Let no man therefore judge you in meat, or in drink, or in respect of a holyday, or of the new moon, or of the sabbath days: Which are a shadow of things to come; but the body is of Christ"* (Col. 2:16-17).

It is amazing how fallen man persists in clinging to "shadows" when they could cling to the very image of the person of Jesus Christ.

--The Law's Tabernacle was an inferior replica (pattern) of the one in Heaven (9:9, 11, 24).

--The Law's Priesthood was an inferior pattern of Christ's perfect High Priesthood.

--The Law's sacrifices were an inferior pattern of Christ's once-for-all sacrifice.

SEE: Salvation syllabus. NOTE: the various types of sacrifices and how they typified Christ.

"Good things to come" - God has some good things coming in the future: a new Heaven and earth; a new Jerusalem, etc. No more pain, sorrow, or suffering! (Rev. 21 - 22)

How sad it is to see devout, yet Biblically-ignorant, religious people re-offer sacrifice after sacrifice on man's altars seeking forgiveness by their efforts.

EX: the Catholic woman who daily prays the Rosary (says 20 "Hail Mary's" and "Our Father's"), attends daily Mass, performs all the rituals

EX: The Muslim who falls on his face three times daily seeking to appease Allah

EX: The Seventh Day Adventist who faithfully observes the Sabbath and the Old Testament Law (particularly the 10 Commandments) to attain salvation

EX: The New York Church of Christ devotee who gets baptized for what he thinks achieves forgiveness and faithfully disciples people, making sure he and they never miss a single service -- all so he can gain salvation.

EX: The Jehovah's Witness who weekly stands on street corners and hands out Watchtower literature earning "brownie points" with the organization and (he thinks) with God.

"Perfect" - complete; lit. to reach God's standard or goal of perfection.

If an offerer could be perfected by the sacrifice he brought, he would never have to bring another one!

V. 2

"No more conscience of sins" - no more guilty conscience. Such guilt impressed the tender-hearted sinner with a need to bring a sacrifice for forgiveness.

If any sacrifice man brought to God could permanently "purge" or cleanse his soul, he would never have to re-offer additional sacrifices.

V. 3

At every Yom Kippur (Day of Atonement), people's sins are thrown back into their faces as mourning and sacrifice have to be made anew for them.

V. 4

The blood of animals could at best provide a temporary covering of sin (Lev. 17:11); it could never permanently lift and remove sin off of the sinner.

The Old Testament saint was therefore saved, as it were, "on credit" based on a real future payment for sin.

The Levitical priesthood had 24 orders of priests, a schedule which continually supplied new shifts for the men to offer up continual sacrifices.

"It is estimated that at Passover as many as 300,000 lambs would be slain within a week" (MacArthur, p. 246). Yet all 300,000 could not take sin away.

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I. With a BETTER SACRIFICE,
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V. 5
This Messianic prophecy in Psalm 40:6-8 would find fulfillment in Christ.

When Christ came into the world, He did not have to offer sacrifices, but His own body which He would give to be crucified as the ultimate sacrifice for mankind.

"A body hast Thou prepared Me" - A quote from the LXX (Septuagint).

Psalm 40:6 in the KJV reads, *"Mine ears hast Thou opened."*

"'*Open ears'* signified a readiness to hear and obey the will of God. . . *'Open ears'* indicate a body ready for service." (Wiersbe, p. 111).

V. 6
"No pleasure" - God was <u>not</u> satisfied (in terms of His wrath being completely appeased and His perfect, holy standard being satisfied) with any of the animal offerings presented on Israel's altars.

--It would take an <u>infinite</u> sacrifice to satisfy infinite holiness.

--It would take a <u>perfect</u> sacrifice to satisfy perfect holiness.

--It would take a <u>righteous</u> sacrifice to satisfy righteous holiness.

God takes no pleasure in any of man's attempts (no matter how great and sacrificial and sincere they may be) to appease Him and earn His forgiveness.

"All of our righteousnesses (to appease God) *are as filthy rags"* (Is. 64:6).

SEE: Isaiah 53:10-11 -- The only sacrifice which pleased and satisfied God was that of His Son.

V. 7
"Lo" - Look, behold, take notice!

"I come" - the pre-existent Christ came into the world

"It is written of Me" - so much of the Old Testament is specifically written about Jesus Christ.

"To do thy will" - Christ fulfilled the desires of God the Father (do you?)

V. 9
"He taketh away the first, that he may establish the second" - God was prophesying through David that He would take away the first covenant (which required animal sacrifices) that he might establish the second covenant (testament) which would be sealed with the blood of His own Son.

II. With a BETTER SACRIFICE,
Jesus has <u>provided</u> for our <u>holiness</u> (v.10)
(Christ's finished sacrifice provides <u>complete sanctification</u>)

"By the which will" - In fulfillment of God's will (desire) Christ was sacrificed that we might be sanctified.

[NOTE: In contrast to the teaching of the Unification Church of Rev. Moon, it was not a failure for Christ to die, rather He fulfilled His will!]

"Sanctified" - set-apart (positionally) from the res of fallen humanity; made holy in God's sight; to achieve a position of sainthood.

[In Catholicism one becomes a saint because of what they achieve in this life (EX: Mother Theresa)]

In Christianity, one become a saint because of what Christ achieved for us when He offered His body.

The Old Testament saint was temporarily sanctified to serve God; but we are permanently sanctified by the once-for-all sacrifice of Christ.

III. With a BETTER SACRIFICE, Jesus has secured our future (v.11-14)

(Christ's finished sacrifice provides absolute eternal security)

V. 11

"Standeth" - as opposed to Christ having *"sat down"* (v. 12).

There were no chairs in the Tabernacle because the priests' job was never over.

V. 12

"For ever" - for all time; into eternity; perpetually.

V. 13

"Expecting" - Because His work of redemption is over, Christ is pictured as "seated" and waiting for His return for judgment.

V. 14

The reason Christ can remain seated until His return is because His one offering for sin is sufficient, enough, fully capable to "perfect" those who have been sanctified **forever**! No additional work is needed.

"Perfected" - (a past action of perfecting us with on-going continual results). The same word Jesus used on the cross when He said, "It is finished." It refers to completeness; Christ has imputed to us a complete perfection. He has brought us toy God's goal for righteousness.

IV. With a BETTER SACRIFICE, Jesus has changed our heart & mind (v.15-16)

(Christ's finished sacrifice provides inner transformation)

V. 15

"The Holy Ghost" - The writer of Hebrews credits the Holy Spirit for writing Jeremiah 31:33-34, as He had been previously credited for authoring the Old Testament Law or Pentateuch (Heb. 9:8).

V. 16

"Laws into their hearts . . . minds" - Because of Christ's coming to dwell in the hearts of believers via His Spirit, we have an "unction" whereby we have a keen sense of right and wrong (the learning of Scripture confirms a knowledge God imparts at conversion).

V. With a BETTER SACRIFICE,

Jesus has forgotten our sin (v.17-18)

(Christ's finished sacrifice provides permanent forgiveness)

V. 17

"Sins" - Every time we missed God's standard (we came short of God's mark of righteousness).

"Iniquities" - every time we disregarded God's Law and acted lawlessly (rebelliously).

Sin is man's greatest problem; therefore, forgiveness is man's greatest need!

Psychiatry and drugs may cover the symptoms of man's deepest problem, but only Christ (the Great Physician) can remove the problem.

Call His name "Jesus" the angel said, because *"He shall save His people from their sins"* (Mt. 1:21).

"Remember no more" - God will never recall our sins and hold them against us.

The omniscience of God would prevent Him from losing anything from His memory; but the grace and mercy of God will prevent Him from throwing our sin back into our face.

V. 18

"Remission" - forgiveness. If something is forgiven, a repayment for the wrong committed is unnecessary.

To "forgive" means to release the sinner of his debt; to forget about requiring payment for the damage done.

OLD TESTAMENT ANNUAL SACRIFICES

(One Time Per Year)

Two Key Days which illustrate the perfect Sacrifice - Jesus Christ, who cleansed us once and for all time				
NAME	**RITUAL**	**SACRIFICE**	**MEANING**	**SYMBOL**
Passover (Lev. 23:4-5; Exod.12:1-13)	Celebrated on the 14th day of first month. 1) The lamb was w/out blemish (Exod.12:5; I Pet.1:19) 2) The lamb was killed (Exod.12:6; John 12:24,27) 3) The lamb's blood applied (Exod.12:7; Heb.9:22)	Sacrifice was roasted in fire and totally eaten by offerers and families. The blood was sprinkled on the door posts.	The deliverance of Christ's sacrifice	Christ is our **Passover Lamb** (Jn. 1:29; Mt. 26:17-29; I Cor. 5:7)
Yom Kippur (Day of Atonement) (Lev. 16:1-34)	Celebrated on the 10th day of the 7th month. 1) The priest did all the work (cp. Heb. 1:3) 2) The priest offered for himself (v. 11) (Christ didn't need to - Heb. 7:26, 27) 3) Two goats for sin offering: a) 1st goat - slain (v.15-19) b) 2nd goat - sin-bearer (v. 21-22) Christ became our Sin-bearer (Is.53:4,12; I Pet.2:24; Jn.1:29) 4) The blood sprinkled in Holy of Holies (v. 27) (Heb. 9:7, 11-14)	One goat was sacrificed (bearing the penalty of sin). The other goat was led into the wilderness never to be seen again (picturing the removal of sin).	The forgiveness of Christ's sacrifice	Christ is our **scape goat** who removed our sin II Cor.5:21

NOTE: The word "atonement" found 16 times in Lev. 16 means to cover (cp. Gen. 6:14; Lev. 17:11). The Old Testament saints were saved "on credit" in anticipation of the cross (Heb. 10:4, 11). Old Testament sacrifices covered sin; Christ's blood cleanses from (removes, takes away) sin (Jn. 1:29; I Jn. 1:7)

OLD TESTAMENT SACRIFICES

A 5-Dimensional View of the Perfect Sacrifice Jesus Christ, Who Cleanses Us Daily				
NAME	**RITUAL**	**SACRIFICE**	**MEANING**	**SYMBOL**
Burnt Offering (Lev. 1:1-17)	--Voluntary offer --Laying on of hands --Slain by offerer --Blood poured --Animal totally burned up	Totally burned "Wholly consumed" (Cp. Rom. 12:12)	The fullness of Christ's sacrifice	Christ was the **complete** sacrifice (Heb. 10:5-7)
Meal Offering (Lev. 2:1-16)	--Fine flour mixed with frankincense, oil, salt (no leaven)	A pure gift to God (cp. Heb. 10:14)	The flawlessness of Christ's sacrifice	Christ was the **perfect** sacrifice (Heb. 7:26-27)
Peace Offering (Lev. 3:1-17)	--Spotless lamb or goat --Laying on of hands --Slain by offender --Part sacrificed/part eaten	A peaceful fellowship between God and man (cp. Rev. 3:20)	The fruitfulness of Christ's sacrifice	Christ is our **peace** with God (Col. 2:20; Eph. 2:17)
Sin Offering (Lev. 4:1-5:13; cp. 6:25-30)	Offering was burnt outside the camp (v. 11, 12, 16:27)	For sins committed against God's commands (general atonement) (cp. I Pet. 2:24)	Covers the principle of sin	Christ is the atonement for sin's **guilt** (Heb. 13:11-12; Jn. 19:17-20)
Trespass Offering (Lev. 5:14;6:7)	An offering plus restitution is given (5:16, 6:5)	For sins committed against God's "holy things" and against His commands (specific atonement) (cp. I Jn. 1:9)	Covers the practice of sin	Christ is the atonement for sin's **damage** (Is. 53:10)

NOTE:

1.The first three offerings (burnt, meal, and peace) are called a "sweet smelling savour"
(cp. Eph. 5:2 - Christ became a "sweet smelling savour" to the Father).

2.The last two offerings (sin, trespass) are called a "non-sweet savour"
(cp. II Cor. 5:21; Gal. 3:13 - Christ became a sin offering and a curse for us).